

Today's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. No. 419.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

TUESDAY,

the 2nd day of November, 1897, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1897. [1628]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1897, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, and bounded by the road leading to the old cemetery.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1/4	10/-	10/-

ADMIRALTY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE Commodore in Charge of Admiralty Establishments is prepared to receive Tenders for LEVELLING THE SITE, LAYING FOUNDATIONS AND DIVERTING A PATH in connection with the erection of a Sanatorium on the Admiralty land at the Peak. The Commodore will not necessarily accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract may be seen and forms of Tender obtained at the Office of the Assistant Civil Engineer at Hongkong Naval Yard. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Commodore and marked "Tender for Sanatorium" must be delivered at the Naval Yard, Hongkong, at or before Noon on FRIDAY, the 5th prox.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1897. [1631]

DIAMOND JUBILEE FUND.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Outstanding Claims against the above FUND must be sent in for settlement not later than SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

T. JACKSON,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1897. [1630]

PRESEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1, 165.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-NIGHT, the 26th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

"OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY."

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship
"ULYSSES,"
Captain Brown, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1897. [1626]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship
"WOOSUNG,"
Captain Clegg, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 27th instant at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1897. [1632]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1897. [1629]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIKH,"
FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st prox. will be subject to rest.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st prox. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Title of Lading will be counterchecked by
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1897. [1627]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES & SPIRITS.

WE beg to call attention to our PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS as below:—

As these are all selected and bought first hand by our London House we save any intermediate profits and are thereby enabled to supply the best qualities at Moderate Prices.

PORT.

(For Invalids and General Use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
B VINTAGE, superior quality, Red Capsule.....	\$14.40	\$1.20
C FINE OLD VINTAGE, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	16.20	1.35
D VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	20.40	1.70

SHERRY.

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
B SUPERIOR PALE DRY, discoloured, Green Seal Capsule.....	\$10.50	\$0.90
C MANANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule.....	12.00	1.00
CC SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule.....	12.00	1.00
D VERY SUPERIOR OLD DRY, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	14.40	1.20
E EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	20.40	1.70

B, C, and CC are excellent drinking Wines or for Invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after-dinner Wines of a very superior vintage. All are extra Xeres Wines.

CLARET.

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
B ST. ESTEVE, Red Capsule.....	\$6.50	\$0.55
C ST. JULIEN, Red Capsule.....	9.00	0.75
D LA ROSE, Red Capsule.....	12.00	1.00
E SAI TE FOY.....	7.50	0.60
F CUSAC.....	9.50	0.80
G CHATEAU D'AY.....	13.20	1.10
H CHATEAU HAUT BRION LAR.....	18.00	1.50
I CHATEAU MOUTON D'ARMA.....	21.00	1.80
J HAQ.....	21.00	1.80

Our Claret, including the lowest price, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the vine of the grape, and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with cheap Wines.

BRANDY.

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
A HENNESSY'S OLD PALE, Red Capsule.....	\$18.00	\$1.50
B SUPERIOR VERY OLD COGNAC, Red Capsule.....	21.00	1.75
C VERY OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC.....	24.00	2.00
V.O. D HENNESSY'S FINEST VERY OLD LIQUEUR.....	15.00	1.25
V.V.O. E FINEST VERY OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC.....	45.00	4.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
A THOMAS'S BLEND, White Capsule.....	\$10.50	\$0.90
B WATSON'S BLEND, White Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	10.50	0.90
C WATSON'S BLEND, White Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	12.00	1.00
D WATSON'S H.K.D. BLEND OF THE FINEST SCOTCH MALT WHISKIES, Violet Capsule.....	14.40	1.20
E WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, Gold Capsule.....	15.00	1.25
DANIEL CRAWFORD'S FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.....	14.40	1.20

Our lowest priced Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. We recommend our customers not to be deterred by the lowness of price from trying them all. For a soda whisky, Thomas's Blend and Watson's Glenorchy are equal to any. Absolut-Glenlivet is a very old Pale Whisky (smoky) that could not be replaced in stock at the price. D and E are too well known to need comment.

IRISH.

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
A JOHN JAMESON'S OLD, Green Capsule.....	\$12.00	\$1.00
B JOHN JAMESON'S FINE OLD, Green Capsule.....	15.00	1.25
C JOHN JAMESON'S VERY FINE OLD, Green Capsule.....	18.00	1.50

All these are very fine and old. C has been stocked in Hongkong in wood for over 20 years, there being little sale for Irish Whisky in the Colony.

AMERICAN.

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, FINE OLD, Red Capsule, with our Name and Trade Mark.....	\$15.00	1.25
G.I.N. A FINE OLD TOM, White Capsule.....	7.50	0.60
B FINE UNWATERED, White Capsule.....	7.50	0.60

RUM.

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
FINEST OLD JAMAICA, Violet.....	\$15.00	\$1.25
GOOD LIMEWINE.....	8.00	0.60
GOOD LIMEWINE ISLAND.....	8.50	0.60

LIQUEURS.

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
BLACKBERRY BRANDY, MARSEILLE, HENNESSY'S CHERRY COGNAC.....	15.00	1.25
CHAMPAGNE, CRUVEE DE CACAO, COGNAC.....	15.00	1.25
DR. SINGH'S ANGIOTENSIN BOTTLES.....	15.00	1.25

AERATED WATERS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
The above is 1st August 1897.

BIRTH.
At Matsumoto, Shinshu, Japan, on the 24th inst., the wife of the Reverend FRANCIS W. KENNEDY, of a son.

MARRIAGE.
On the 23rd of October, 1897, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, by Sir NICHOLAS HAMNEN, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. F. A. Colombel, LEONARD KERR, of Shanghai, to MADDELINE, eldest daughter of PAUL BRUNAT, Esq., of Shanghai.

DEATH.
On the 15th of October, 1897, at Chesloo, the beloved infant son of JAMES and LILLIE McMULLAN, aged 23 days.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1897.

AN EXPLANATION.

H. E. Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON made an important personal explanation at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council. His telegram to the Secretary of State, about the Jubilee expenditure, said Mr. CHATER had promised that the taxes of the Colony should be increased if there was a deficit. This it appears was a mistake for which the Governor takes the entire responsibility. We have therefore to withdraw the comments we made upon the telegram, and express our sincere pleasure at the vindication of Mr. CHATER. On what is surely the very highest authority in the Colony he stood accused of a most serious, inexplicable and well-nigh incredible error—in fact, the accusation would certainly have been disbelieved unhesitatingly if it had not been stated so clearly in such sacred documents as the Governor's official communications to the Secretary of State, published in the *Government Gazette*. And now, it is unreservedly withdrawn, we are extremely pleased to know, and Mr. CHATER is publicly cleared on the same high authority. We also regret the comments we made on the affair, and trust that Mr. CHATER will forgive us for having believed what the Governor said, as implicitly as we believe what he now says. Sir W. ROBINSON very rightly remarks that Mr. CHATER could not make any such promise, and if he did it could not be accepted because it would be *ultra vires*. So it would, and so we knew, and everybody knew, but there was the *Gazette*, and there was the official dispatch and the signature, and we had to believe the impossible. The Governor says that what he meant was only that the taxes would be increased if a deficit occurred, and he adds "I am glad to say the Secretary of State must have stared at the words 'CHATER promises,' and must have thought, as we did, that it could only mean what it said, and that it was a very strange thing to say; but that it would have to be believed. The Governor calls it 'unintentionally misleading,' which also is to be believed though it looks somewhat strange, considering what plain unequivocal words the telegram contained. What was the idea of inserting those two remarkable words at all? His explanation is that he thought he should the effect of making us say what he should have said if we had dared to disbelieve the official dispatches. We can quite understand that our comments caused deep indignation among those who knew how misleading the Governor's telegram was; and we can only express our regret and plead extenuating circumstances. It is a great pity Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON put such an assertion in such an important official dispatch, and he does not explain how he came to do it; nor does he mend matters by venting his wrath on the critics who accepted his statement and commented on it as they thought. He says it brought forth some very vulgar and scurrilous abuse which must disgust all those whose opinions are worth having. That is one way to put it. Another way would be to say that it brought forth some very strong criticisms which would have been deserved if the telegram had been correct, but it was not correct, it was an incomprehensible misstatement, and there is room for just as much indignation at such a gross blunder. There are times when newspapers should speak out, at all costs, and this was apparently one of them.

If a representative of the people promises to help the officials in needlessly increasing taxation, it is time for strong language, which some call vulgar and scandalous. If men do what they should not do, they require something that will shock them, and Sir W. ROBINSON would be dreadfully shocked if he knew what is thought of his telegram. He calls our comments vulgar, scurrilous, disgusting; what term does he apply to a man who says "CHATER promises" when CHATER does not promise? "Unfortunately" is a nice polite word which sometimes stands for an unpleasant one. It does disgust all those whose opinions are worth having, to find a man unwarrantably placed under a very grave accusation; but if contempt and disgust are to be the penalty for believing the Governor's words, we accept his verdict and continue to believe that "promise" means "promise." But in future the clearest, simplest and most authoritative official utterance will have to be received with caution.

AMERICAN TRADE VIA C.P.R.

THE 10 PER CENT. PENALTY UPHOLD.
Messrs. Pearson, Daniel & Co., the Shanghai Agents for the P. M. S. Co., have received the following telegram:—"Secretary of the Treasury reverses Attorney-General's order collection 10 per cent. contingent countries under Section 22." All cargo shipped to the United States via Canada will be subject to a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty if it would otherwise be free.

TELEGRAMS. REUTER'S MESSAGES.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, October 24th.
The Cabinet of Madrid has drafted a note to the United States, stating the intention of the Government to grant autonomy to Cuba and complaining strongly of the failure of the United States to arrest filibustering expeditions.

SILVER.

The correspondence on the Silver Question now published shows that France and the United States are prepared to open their mints to free coinage of Silver and Gold, such silver being legal tender to an unlimited amount at a rate of 155.

The Government of India is arguing at great length, and with most exhaustive reasoning, against re-opening the Indian mints. It is believed that their difficulties are nearly over and that they will succeed in the near future in establishing a stable exchange at 1/4. Lord Salisbury has summarised the Indian objections and has declined the proposals of the United States' Envoys, who have now abandoned their intention of going to Germany, considering that the decision of Great Britain ends the matter.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart has reached Kani Kially, where he has halted awaiting transport. The roads are very difficult and the enemy occupy the higher ridges, delivering a harassing fire. The enemy attacked the Camp last night but were repulsed with heavy loss. The next struggle will be for the Sempah pass.

["KORE CHRONICLE"] TRANS.

AMNESTY TO PRISONERS IN KOREA.
SEOUL, October 14th.
A general amnesty has been granted to prisoners throughout the country with the exception of those convicted of treason, robbery by violence, and murder.

JUDGE TAKANO AND THE PREMIER.

TOKYO, October 15th.
On the 11th inst., Judge Takano, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Formosa, addressed a note to the Premier asking for instant release when he might return to his post in Formosa, his business in Tokyo being now finished. The Premier declined to give any instructions, but asserted that his correspondent was no longer the Chief Judge of Formosa, and therefore had no reason to return to the island. Judge Takano, however, has notified the Premier that he will leave Tokyo on the 17th for Formosa, as he understands from the reply of the Premier that the Government had no further business requiring his presence in Tokyo.

THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

TOKYO, October 15th.
At a special Ministerial Council held yesterday, the question of increasing taxation to meet the deficit in the Budget estimates was considered. It is reported that the Council has decided to meet the deficiency (16 million yen) by raising the land tax to 35 per cent. of the assessed value, which will give an additional 14 million yen, the salt tax to 10 yen per *hoku*, which will add another 12 million yen.

KOREA.

SEOUL, October 15th.
The name of Korea has been changed to Dai Kan (Great Kan).

FINANCE BONDS.

TOKYO, October 15th.
The Finance Minister notifies that War Loan Bonds amounting to 600,000 yen were issued yesterday at yen 95 3/4 per bond of 100 yen face value.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES IN THE NORTH.

HAKODATE, October 15th.
Intelligence has been received that the *Nyasa-maru*, a steamer of 75 tons, has become a total wreck off Saitama, Shikohu, and that the sailing vessel *Chokun-maru* has been wrecked off Riji Island, Kwantu.

AN IMPERIAL GIFT TO HIGO.

TOKYO, October 15th.
Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have graciously granted 1,500 yen in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods in Higo prefecture.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PUNJON meeting to-morrow.

The buying rate for sovereigns is \$10.40 per £.

H.M.S. *Grafton* left here for Singapore to-day.

The *Malbourne* leaves for Shanghai at daylight to-morrow.

The Imperial Chinese Postal authorities take over the Shanghai Local Post Office on the 1st prox.

It is reported that Mr. A. H. Hippley, formerly stationed at Lappa, will go to Tientsin as Commissioner of Customs.

The members of the St. Cecilia Society announce that they will be "at home" in St. Patrick's Hall on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 5 to 7 p.m.

The French and Canadian mails close earlier than usual to-morrow. Registration ceases at 10 a.m. and letters will be received up to 10.45 instead of 11 a.m. Circulars for the French mail must be posted before 8 a.m.

While on her way in at Woosung on the 21st inst., the German flag ship *Kaiser* took the ground near the Kietoon Lightship. She got off herself and without injury before the *Prinzess Wilhelm* could be sent to her assistance.

We have received a book of beautiful photographs of Monterey, California, from the Hotel del Monte management. The pictures are superb, and represent the scenery in the vicinity as delightful, while the colours, which do not appear in the photographs, are furnished in the accompanying letter press.

The following are the passengers that left to-day by the s.s. *Catharine* for Calcutta:—Messrs A. G. Twidale, Mahanaj Nyien Sing, J. R. Hollow, Penymann, John Stephen and Baboo Ram Math. For Straits—Mr. De Silva, Mrs. Lal Ng, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Poo, Mrs. Ching Yuen, Mrs. Fung Sam, and Mr. and Mrs. Tang Sang.

Mr. Ruttonjee's well-known establishment at Kowloon narrowly escaped being robbed last night. A hole about two feet by fourteen inches was made in the brick wall which was nineteen inches thick. However, nothing was stolen and it is believed that the would-be robbers were frightened by some noise and made off before they could effect their nefarious purpose.

The rush of chair-bearers which inevitably results when a foreigner passes in Queen's Road, and their persistent solicitations for hire have long proved a great annoyance to pedestrians and it is a relief that the Police are taking steps to put a stop to this nuisance. P.C. McVicar to-day prosecuted the coolies of two chairs at the Magistracy for rushing at gentlemen coming from the New Club and a fine of \$2 each was inflicted.

A COWARDLY thief was awarded a well-merited punishment of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour at the Magistracy to-day for stealing salt fish from a Chinese boy about four years of age. It appears that the boy was sent to buy the fish from the market by his mother and on his way home it was snatched from him by the prisoner. A private watchman witnessed this and gave the prisoner into custody, with the above mentioned result.

THE woman charged with setting fire to a match-stand in Jardine's Gardens was brought up on remand at the Magistracy to-day. Evidence was given by a fellow lodger of the accused that the match found in the hat belonged to him. The chief clerk at the Magistracy testified that on the 24th ult., he heard over the complainant and accused to keep the peace for a month. The case was committed for trial and accused made a statement denying the charge.

WHEN people give their ricksha coolies into custody for refusing hire, the police naturally enough expect the complainants to attend at the Police Court. Many people, however, think nothing of the trouble caused and police time wasted by giving coolies into custody and then neglecting to appear against them. There was an example of this to-day at the Magistracy when 15 coolies were charged with refusing hire. They had been given into custody by officers of the steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* (now in dock), and as the officers failed to appear the police had to act for the defendants' discharge.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary has been caught tripping—an unusual occurrence for such a carefully edited paper. The *Tientsin Times* mentioned that the Taku light had been damaged by a flight of wild ducks charging the glass lantern at "x" miles per hour, meaning the algebraic symbol for an unknown figure. This the *N. C. Daily News* mistook for the Roman numeral and altered it to "ten" in a paragraph which we reproduced, and which elicited some sarcastic comment on the *Tientsin* writer's knowledge of wild ducks' speed; but from *Tientsin* papers now to hand we find the laugh is on the other side.

THE Portuguese boy Chavis was brought up on remand at the Magistracy to-day on a charge of disorderly conduct, to wit, throwing stones. The lad's father appeared and in answer to the Magistrate said that he gave his son a sound whipping with the same offence and confined him to the house as best he could, but directly he went out this fresh trouble arose. He could not send him to school as he was a very bad boy. He was only 15 years of age but he found it difficult to manage him. Asked by the Magistrate if he had any objection to the lad being sent to the Reformatory, he said he had not, and the mischievous youth was accordingly sent there for two years.

THE following were the crews picked at the Victoria Recreation Club last night, to compete for the Chairman's Challenge Cup, which is to be rowed for at the Regatta on 10th December:—

J. M. Henderson (Capt.)	R. F. Lammert (Capt.)
W. Wilson	G. Mollison
G. C. Hayward	G. H. Potts
H. W. Kennell	A. E. Alves
<i>Leak</i>	<i>Shamrock</i>
W. Armstrong (Capt.)	F. Lammert (Capt.)
A. A. Alves	E. Blischoff
E. Thonet	W. A. Stopani
L. A. Rose	T. Meek,

A SMALL fire broke out on board the German mail steamer *Sachsen*, on the voyage from Colombo to Singapore. It was first noticed about a day after leaving Colombo, in hatch No. 2, in the lower hold. The outbreak occurred amongst a quantity of drugs and medicine, but was speedily extinguished, the damage done being more the result of water than of fire.

A HUMOROUS paragraph in a home paper says—Count Mouravieff's future ought to be provided for. "he decoration conferred upon him by the King of Siam carries with it the privilege of earning debts to the amount of ten millions of francs in his Majesty's dominions. But who will accept a decoration carrying the corresponding privilege of lending that amount?"

A CONSISTORY of Knights K—H, was opened at Sydney on August 9th to work up to the 30th degree, under the Scottish constitution. The opening ceremony was performed by V. H. Malcolm Irving, 33rd degree, Inspector-General for New Zealand, and South South Wales, and Acting for Eastern Asia. H. R. A. Wilson is the first Grand Commander of the Consistory.

By the steamer *Tatung* for Hankow, H.E. Baron von Heyking, German Minister in Peking, was to leave Shanghai on the 24th inst. He is accompanied by Mr. Kohn, assistant interpreter, and Captain von Tolchmann, the new Military Attaché of the Legation. Vice-Admiral von Diederichs, Commander-in-Chief of the German squadron, was also to leave on the 24th for Hankow.

In connection with the Foochow Road fire, at Shanghai, the following are some of the reported losses by the insurance companies:—*Buildings*, Royal Exchange, Tls. 5,000; *Contents*, South British, Tls. 6,000; *Transit*, Tls. 6,000; *Union*, Tls. 3,000; *London and Lancashire*, Tls. 3,000; *Imperial*, Tls. 2,000; *New Zealand*, Tls. 2,000; *Empire*, Tls. 1,000; *Manchester*, Tls. 1,000; *North British and Mercantile*, Tls. 1,000; *Hongkong Fire*, Tls. 500; total, Tls. 31,500.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherland Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

On account of "Hospital Sunday" Union Church:—
Volunteer Camp Service \$103.00
Union Church Service 123.18

To the L. M. S. Chinese Chapel:—
Peak Church 42.08
Wesleyan Garrison and Naval Church 7.60
Bethesda (German) Chapel 5.00
Wesleyan Chinese Mission 6.23

WEST PORTS "HIGH LINES"

Colonel Gordon and the officers of the West Yorkshire Regiment (First Battalion) will hold what they call an "at home" but what appears to us to be a big "day out" on the Polo ground (by kind permission) on Wednesday, 27th inst. from 3 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. The programme for the occasion is as follows:—

POLO BALL RACE. To hit the Polo Ball once up the ground, through Goal Posts, and back again through the other Goal Posts. First through the second Goal Posts to win. Two Prizes.

Egg & Spoon BICYCLE RACE FOR LADIES. Ladies to take up spoon with egg in it before mounting. 150 yds. straight. First to the post to win. First past the post to win. Two Prizes.

POURRI RACE. Owner of last pony to win. Rider of first pony to get second Prize. Rider of last pony to stand rider of second pony. Dinner. Lots to be drawn for money. Once round the course. No whip or spur allowed.

LADIES SLOW BICYCLE RACE. Riders not to touch the ground. 100 yds. straight. Last past the post to win. Two Prizes.

LADIES MODERATE RACE. Ponies to be held by manes. Gentlemen to stand by the ponies. 200 yds. straight. Last past the post to win. Two Prizes.

GENTLEMEN'S NOMINATION RICKSHA RACE. 150 yds. straight. Gentlemen to pull Lady in Ricksha. First past the post to win. Two Prizes.

SHIRAZ TWINE RACE. To be ridden by pairs each holding one end of tape 18 inches long. Once round the course. First pair past the winning post to win. Letting go tape disqualifies. No crossing of reins or other means of keeping the ponies together allowed. Two Prizes.

JOKE'S COMPETITION. Prize, a Cup and Bells. For anybody who can devise a funnier programme than this. [This contest is not in the Official list but is our own sporting man's suggestion to the W.R.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

A KITCHEN MAN'S OPINIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—You ask, in your issue of Wednesday last, for an expression of opinion by the owners of the newer boats of the local yacht club as to their comparison with the older boats. As a boat owner I am of opinion that the boats of the present day are defective in many ways, but few of them can be called light boats, the plankings of many of them being five-eighths to seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. None of the boats of the Club have bulb keels, as they are not allowed; and as the wooden parts of the keels are from six to eight inches thick, there is not much fear of their "heavy" keels, which are limited to twelve hundredweight, breaking off. They are defective no doubt and might be improved as follows:—

1. *Keel.*—This should be light and should be made convex in longitudinal vertical section. There should be no limit to weight.

2. *Stem.*—This should be hung to the stempost, and should be visible above the water when the boat is riding light at her moorings.

3. *Beam.*—The present limit of six feet was made when the boats were only twenty feet long. Some of them are now over thirty feet in length. The beam should be increased to at least one-fifth the overall length; if limited to six feet, the overall limit should be say thirty feet.

4. *Draught of Water.*—This suffers from the same complaint as beam and should have a minimum limit of three feet ten inches of a maximum.

5. *Cabin Accommodation.*—This is practically all. Each boat should have a cabin at least seven feet long, four feet six inches wide, and five feet high inside, and capable of being made watertight.

6. *Sails.*—The mainsail is too large in proportion to the total sail area. It should not be more than three-fifths.

The boats are almost useless, except for racing, and when they only cost from \$150 to \$200 this was not of much importance; but when one pays something like \$1,000 for a boat he expects to be able to go for a cruise occasionally. Perhaps some other boat owners will give an opinion? Yours truly, YACHTSMAN.

THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

About six months ago a few of the non-coms. of the Royal Engineers, together with some members of the support corps who have taken up civilian life in Hongkong, conceived the idea that a "Soldiers' Club" would be a good thing to initiate here. They saw that Tommy did not want "canteen" all the time, with its iron-clad rules and whitewashed walls, and they also recognized that it was a good thing to keep the soldiers out of places which too often are allowed to dispense the very devil himself in solution, under the guise of brands of beer, gin, rum, whisky, &c. The gentlemen above referred to are able to appreciate the pleasures of a good glass of grog and they also like to have a "rub" (as the bar-sack room phrase goes) at the news of the world and so keep pace with the times. Many discussions were held on the subject and at last matters took a tangible shape. Two rooms were secured on an upper flat on Bowrington Canal and here Sappers and non-coms. of the Engineers, and men of the Royal Artillery and West Yorks put in their spare time, reading, playing, and talking over pipes or cigars. The club then was termed the "Ubiquitous" after the R.E. motto, and it was of the worthy fellows did get addled in their pronunciation of the name it meant no weakening of their loyalty to the cause. After a month or two the club was shifted to a more central station in Queen's Road East, opposite the Royal Naval Club. Here two rooms were secured and well adorned with "service pictures," the tables were stocked with the best illustrated magazines and papers, cards, draughts and dominoes were provided, and there was a capital place for the sports musically inclined. At last the fact became apparent that the new quarters were still too far out of the way for the institution to become properly popular, a couple of bold spirits suggested rooms in the city. All sorts of misgivings, mainly regarding expense, were raised, and after a lot of trouble the club has at last become located right within the heart of the city. It is now under an altered cognomen. The sappers are generous fellows and like to see their help spread their for hours of leisure in social intercourse. Somebody had the happy thought to devise a new name for the club and a better one could not have been thought of—to wit "United Service." The United Service Club is now located in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Boffey, tailor, D'Aguiar St., and two floors are occupied. On the ground floor are the bar and piano, a number of easy little tables and all the other essentials for a quiet and pleasant chat. The walls are decorated with some of the best pictures and also some little meteorological sketches that one galleon rarer claims as his own. The upper floor is devoted to the reading room, and here papers of all the best descriptions are found on the tables and one is able to have an hour or two's perusal of them without the interruptions so well known in "quarters." The officers have certainly done wonders in getting the place "ship shape and Bristol fashion" in such short order, as on Thursday last it was what an elderly dame would have termed a "palatial wreck." The club now boasts over 70 members and the officers are—President, Mr. H. Wolfe (big drum celebrity); Hon. Secretary, "Dr." Penicott; Committee—Vice President, Mr. S. C. Sappers Court and Booty (the latter has a "booby" voice); Corporal Osborne R.E. and Corporal Bland, W.V.R. Auditors, Sappers Robinson and Gordon, R.E. We wish the United Service Club long life and all success.

THE INDIA RUBBER INDUSTRY.

One important effect of the remarkable popularity of cycling, and of the consequent stimulus to the rubber tyre industry in all branches, is an immense increase in the demand for India-rubber. The trees grow wild in Borneo and the Malay countries, but the sap has not yet, we believe, emerged from the category of "jungle produce." If indeed it is dealt in on a commercial scale at all. In Hongkong there are a few of the trees to be found here and there, and it would be interesting to obtain a report from the Director of the Forestry Department as to whether rubber can be cultivated here with good results.

Mexico is the home of the *Castilleja elastica*, of which no less than nine species are known, and all appear to yield an abundance of milk. In the cultivation of this India rubber tree greater strides have been made in Mexico than anywhere else and there are already a number of plantations, one of very great extent, called "El Estero de San Antonio," in the province of Oaxaca. Of this tree Sir Henry Dering, the British Minister, in a recent Foreign Office report, writes—"It is indigenous to Mexico, and is found growing wild along both coasts, in the plains at the base of the Cordilleras, and along banks of the river; it grows from 45 feet to 50 feet high, and has branches only at its upper section; it has smooth yellow bark and bright green leaves like to a palm. The tree is a hardy one, not much affected by frost or cold, and it propagates itself from the seed which falls to the ground, where, watered and nurtured by the warm rains, the young plant sometimes comes up to take its place amongst the varied tropical life. As regards the profits of a plantation of India-rubber trees, Sir Henry Dering declares that the total expense for rubber plantation of 100,000 trees will not exceed \$15,000 Mexican currency. One hundred thousand trees will yield in the fifth year, 200,000 lbs. of rubber (valuing the rubber at 10 pence per lb.), £25,000. But rubber obtained from the *Castilleja elastica* is of very good quality, and if properly prepared it will realize at 2 pence per lb. in the English market. Sir Henry Dering bases his estimates of the profits on a selling price of 12 pence per lb., but we shall never see such prices again; even the commonest rubber from Africa and the Straits Settlements is worth more than that. It might naturally be supposed that when such huge profits have been reaped they could not possibly continue for long; but this is not the case. The *Castilleja elastica* may be tapped every year for forty or fifty years; and each year, for a period which cannot be definitely fixed, the quantity of milk will be increased at the rate of one pound per annum. Owing to the expected dearth of rubber, which cannot long be supplied, the few plantations in Mexico have become most valuable possessions. Long ago it was declared by an experienced traveller that a rubber plantation in Yucatan was more valuable property than a gold mine. This is much more true of Mexico, for the *Castilleja elastica* does not grow in Peru, and the *hevea* which finds its home in that country, cannot be so easily cultivated. The cultivation of the *Castilleja elastica* in Mexico cannot be too highly recommended, as a field for joint-stock enterprise; for the stock of rubber at present in England is rapidly growing, only about 250 tons, whereas the average of previous years at this date is something like 500 tons, and this, he is estimated, before the next boom is over.

THE GERMAN COMMERCIAL MISSION.

The German Trade Commission is now making Kobe its centre of operations, and Dr. Knappe, the German Consul at Canton, who is personally conducting the Commission, has been interviewed by the *Kobe Chronicle*, from which we take the following:—

The gentlemen composing the Commission, Dr. Knappe said, are representative business men selected from various parts of Germany. Two devote their attention to raw silk; one to silk piece goods; one to wool; one to cotton; one to metals and machinery; one to leather; one is an economist; and we may add that in addition there is Dr. Knappe, whose general knowledge, as a Consul, of the nature of Far Eastern trade, and of course of the various disorganizing the various Commissioners in their investigations. The Commission arrived in Hongkong on March 9th, whence Dr. Knappe took them to Canton. From the latter place, where work was commenced, they went to Shanghai, the approach of the hot weather making it imprudent for them at that time to visit the Southern ports of China and the West River. But these places will be visited after the Commission have completed their work in Japan. From Shanghai the Commission went to Chofoo, Tientsin and Peking. Some of the members went on to Korea, while the others came on to Japan. Eventually the members who went to Korea rejected the others at Yokohama. With Korea the Commissioners were greatly disappointed, even Dr. Knappe himself was surprised. In Seoul they did not find a single shop where the total value of the goods would amount to more than \$15,000. Korea made a very poor impression on a commercial point of view. The scenery was beautiful, and the soil looked fertile; the people too seemed to be industrious; and Dr. Knappe thought that if the accounts in the newspapers of widespread "greasing" on the part of officials were true, that would to some extent be an explanation of the absence of commercial enterprise. It is the same in China, said Dr. Knappe, and it is hardly to be expected that any one will commence an industry on a large scale if he is certain the profits will go to some one else. Compared with the Koreans, the Chinese were certainly most industrious, and as far as the merchant class is concerned, they are a very different class—the foreign merchants are quite satisfied with the way the Chinese deal with them. They are honest and reliable as business men, and keep to the terms of their contracts, even when a lot of thousands of dollars is involved. Reverting to Korea, in reply to a question as to the nature of Korean products, Dr. Knappe said a little silk is made for home use; a little paper is exported, and leather also. What leather there is in Korea, Dr. Knappe said, he believed was made with Japanese assistance, and is exported to Japan, where there is a fairly good demand.

In Japan, he added, the Commission had been received in the most cordial manner alike by the Japanese officials, Chambers of Commerce and German residents. Since their arrival in Japan, the Commissioners have each gone his own way to various centres of industry—the silk men to the silk-producing districts, and the metal men to the metal districts and so on. Some of the members went even to Hokkaido, and were much astonished to find the extent to which industrial enterprise has spread. Among other places between Yokohama and Kobe, the enterprising town of Nagoya has been visited, and Kyoto also, where some of the Commissioners are still at work. Kobe is to be their centre of operations till perhaps the end of the month, and some considerable portion of the time, of course, will be devoted to the industries of Osaka—the chief industrial centre of the country. After leaving here, a few days probably will be spent at Nippon, and from there the Commissioners proceed to China again to complete their investigations. They expect to leave Hongkong for home by the beginning of December.

The same paper in another column says:—The German Trade Commissioners now in Kobe will probably be interested to learn on the authority of Mr. Shioh, a secretary in the Agricultural and Commercial Department, that their visit to Japan has been due partly to the failure of Saba Shioh, a silk firm at Ashikaga. The firm had agents in Germany, and was unable, owing to the failure of the agents, to obtain orders for their goods. Buyers began to lose confidence in them. The agents also began to entertain suspicions as to the stability of Japanese business, seeing that a firm like Saba Shioh had so unexpectedly failed. This led German merchants to think it necessary to have a thorough investigation of Japanese business. The above information appears in the *Osaka Mainichi*, as the substance of an interview which a representative of the paper had had with Mr. Shioh, who appears to be staying at Kyoto. Mr. Shioh, the paper adds, expressed the hope that Japanese merchants and manufacturers would welcome the German Commissioners and convince them that Japanese business men can be relied upon. We might also suggest that the Japanese manufacturers would do well to teach this in a practical way to the foreign merchant resident in Japan, who have been devotedly wishing for such a consummation for the last thirty years but the constant additions to records of broken promises only lead them to suppose, speaking generally, that the Japanese merchant cannot be relied upon. There are exceptions, of course.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, October 14th.

About a month ago I wrote you that though the Hooley loan was regarded with considerable scepticism in the north here, I believed that something was really going to come of it after all. Everyone was so confident of success for the bold enterprise, and the fact that the loan was already given in principle at one per cent. on every loan with such persistence, even as late as three days ago that, sceptical as I felt, I was wooed to the belief that a British firm had succeeded where foreigners had failed. My telegram has long since informed you, however, the Hooley-Jameson loan as represented by Mr. Friell has entirely failed, and a new loan is on the tape, or rather the loan so nearly carried through on a former occasion has been revived, represented by the "Princely House" and the Hongkong Bank. So long a loan is carried through with British capital, the public do not really care whether it is Hooley or Jardines, no doubt, but the Chinese are unquestionably more chary of closing with a firm too easily swayed on the point of securities, and though the negotiations with "Zwo" and the Bank may be still in progress, they will be more solidly satisfactory even from the Chinese standpoint. I am not at all sure that the new arrangement has progressed, or any details at all, merely the fact that it is once more to the fore. The situation is of course briefly this: that China wants money, and wants it cheap; she wants it sound, but she wants it cheap. By preference she would probably like to negotiate with anyone and everyone not British; but she is strongly influenced by the knowledge that a loan with any but British money would be something more than a financial independence. There, she has doubtless learned to the Hooley-Jameson as an easy solution of the difficulty, and with a little more discretion and skill in the

handling of the arrangements, they would probably have been successful. But as far as I can learn there was just a trifle too much of the "bigger on horseback" about the whole thing; a little too much gas, and a wee drop too much whisky, and the Chinese have taken a disgust which has made them revert with relief to the solid proposals of an old admirer. This is what appears the case at the moment, but you can realize the lightning changes which the business presents, and you must not be too critical if I am occasionally compelled to say my words. Time is however growing more and more precious, and China cannot much longer haggle over terms. Money at some price she must have very soon, and if that price is favourable to British lenders in China, she will readily in due time that she has not paid too heavily for accommodation.

Now, in addition to all this loan business, I have at last news to the effect that the river improvement scheme is actually to be carried out. The Viceroy has committed himself seriously and solemnly to not only an approval of Mr. de Lude's scheme for deepening the river channel, but to Tls. 100,000 in its support. This is providing the Imperial Sanction is obtained, but the tenor of the Viceroy's communication leaves little doubt that it will be forthcoming. This leaves Tls. 150,000 for the foreign community to raise, and Tls. 21,000 has been secured. A loan of Tls. 150,000 will be raised from the Chinese Authorities, or through the Hongkong Bank, at 6 per cent., to which purpose the Tls. 21,000 assured will be devoted, also to a sinking fund to pay off the capital, and a reserve fund for future improvements if they become necessary. The bulk of this money is naturally furnished by the Shipping Companies, who will loan it to the Government on all vessels arriving in port, whether proceeding higher up the Tonkin or not. The rest is met by the Municipal increase of the land tax, to which I referred in my last, and by other municipal contributions. We may thus hope to see the condition of the river really and actually improved year by year. At the present time it is still impassable beyond Tongko, an unprecedented state of affairs for mid-October, and one which would inevitably spell ruin to Tientsin if it continued. Everyone hopes Mr. de Lude's scheme, which consists in cutting the drain of the river caused by the Durt, will be successful, and those who have studied the question sufficiently are well to be so.

Next week our season of festivities is rather prematurely opened by a concert on behalf of the piano fund, which will, contrary to custom, be given before the races, in consequence of the departure of our best violinist. What with race lotteries and one thing and another we shall be quite busy, and then come the races themselves; but whatever prophesy pour in this time, as may old hands intend flitting to Peking, I send to them for indulgence by the creature we have had here, I should say all the romance will be wiped out of the sea waves by this time, and it will be jolly crazy down on the sands alone. However, it's a good thing to give out one's going to Peking if one wishes to avoid the special and peculiar temptations of the turf in the matter of sweepstakes. There is some talk of a race ball as a wind-up to the autumn meet, but I do not know whether it is fixed or not.

On the 24th and very grand function will be held in the shape of a send-off to Mr. Ed. Cousin who for the past thirteen or fourteen years has so ably represented the "Princely House" in this port. There will be a conversation and a presentation of some sort I believe.

The British Admiral is still in Peking, but Mr. Platt has returned to Shanghai and Col. de Vogel to Tientsin. Don't ask me why I couple these names together, but think it out.

PARIS DUELS.

A white card de visite drops upon the table. That means a duel, but such an event is of so ordinary occurrence in this Parisian gambling club that the sleepy-eyed gossips scarcely look around. In two or three days there will be another meeting on the outskirts of the Bois de Boulogne or in the environs, and then, maybe, there will be something worth seeing. Four or five silent men grouped together under the trees of the grey and gloomy morning, and two others in the open space facing each other, with long duelling pistols in their hands, waiting the signal which may end each-lying for ever for one or the other of them. "One—two—three!"—the last word drowned in a crash. Does he stand or fall? An instant of anxious waiting, and then seconds or surgeons take the foreground and the duellists submit either to congratulations or to probes. Such is the French duel.

Ever since the day when Mark Twain gave the American world his famous picture of the French duel, the French have been laughed at, and the French it with so much else that is mock-heroic and harmlessly trivial in the French character, and yet the duel is a very serious thing in France, and particularly in the Capital. Every day in Paris there are two duels fought, and 20 per cent. of these result fatally or with serious and permanent bodily injury. But these cases rarely attain publicity.

The duel is a serious thing in Paris for three reasons: First, because of the triviality of the causes of duels; secondly, because they are countenanced and justified by the law; thirdly, because, being upheld by social custom and the French sense of honor, men are forced to duel or face after scorn and disgrace in their respective circles of society and even in their own families.

The main cause of duels in Paris is unfaithfulness of wives. Fully 60 per cent. of it is estimated, are for this reason. The next most frequent cause of duels—20 per cent.—is quarrels growing out of political or journalistic life. Such have been almost all of France's notorious duels. In her scarcely yet settled government and her frequent changes of administration many personal hatreds have been engendered—to end on a fatal duelling field. Disputes in the Chamber of Deputies, and even in the French Senate often reach the bitterness of personal recrimination and end in one calling another out.

It must be remembered, however, a challenge between persons on the same social footing can never be refused. Neither can a challenge given in the heat of anger be, on sober afterthought, recalled. Once given, the two must meet on the field. More than half of the duels resulting from quarrels in public life are fought between journalists. French journalism is so piquant, so bitter—its largely responsible for this, but more than this the French custom of signing articles. Every article is signed. In America outside of the journalistic class, the names of its editorial writers are unknown; in Paris they become leaders of opinion, like John Lemuel, of the *Journal des Debats*, or Edouard Lockroy, of the *Rapport*. But the price of such notoriety in France, always so torn by civil party strife, is very often a personal encounter. Such was the duel between Clemenceau and Deroulade, and that between Laguerre and Rochefort—each a Parisian also day wonder.

The most recent evil in the French duelling practice is the fact that so trivial circumstances often give rise to a combat. A Frenchman feels another in the street without apology is a duel. A

Frenchman "cuts" another while walking on the boulevard with madame; a duel. Business rivals speak slightly of one another; a duel. Acquaintances disagree at cards; a duel. One Frenchman imagines another slighting him at the cafe has blown cigarette smoke in his face; an insult and a duel. One Frenchman obstructs another's view at the opera; high words and duel. Of the latter there is a noted case in point.

The favoured dramatist of Napoleon Bonaparte, M. Lemarcler, was seated one evening on the steps of the gallery of the Theatre Francaise when a young French officer, resplendent in gold braid and decorations, entered the gallery noisily, and took up a position directly in front of the great dramatist.

"Moniteur," said the poet of Napoleon very politely, "will you have the goodness to move a little to one side? You prevent my seeing the stage."

The spoiled young insolent turned and stared down in utter contempt of the meek-looking little poet, but gave him no answer, and resumed his position.

"Moniteur," said Lemarcler, growing angry, "I have already told you I can see nothing. I command you to move!"

You do! I noticed the officer scornfully. You do! I noticed the officer scornfully. You are speaking to one of those who carried home the standards of the Italian army."

"Very probably," said the poet. "I recall, moniteur, that it was an ass which carried Christ." The officer sought a solace for the laughter of Paris in a challenge, and two days later the meek looking little dramatist shattered his sword arm with a bullet.

It is not to the social aspect of the duel that I am to blame for its commonness. We do not refer to the Code already established and in accordance with which the Parisian must live, but to the social which the Frenchman fights to preserve; really the sentiment is wanting. The fine sense of honor of which every Frenchman believes himself possessed, and which he professes as theoretically—when in public—is as hollow as a dried walnut. It has no gentleness, no heart. The glided charity of the Frenchman is the polished armor of a Don Quixote; the outward form is there, but the heart of true knight errantry is dead.

The average Frenchman fights because he is forced to do so; because, under certain circumstances, society expects it of him; because, if he did not, his friends would cut him on the street, his own family would be ashamed of him, and his refusal would brand him as a coward in the eyes of his little world. So he goes on the field to demonstrate his sense of honor, of which he is innocent, and all the rest of Paris, just as desecrated as he exults theatrically at it. And yet he is another who fights, he would be the first to applaud and the loudest to exclaim.

The French duellist is protected in case of a fatal outcome from all legal consequence by a process verbal drawn up by the seconds of both principals. The following is an exact translation of such a document at whose signing the writer was present—not, however, officially.

This follows the set form:—

PROCES VERBAL (AVANT). An altercation, followed by blows, was produced in a public place between Monsieur X. and Monsieur Y. Monsieur X. judging himself the offended party, has begged Monsieur Y. and Monsieur N. to demand reparation of Monsieur Y. Monsieur Y., on his part, went immediately to give an account of the affair to Monsieur A. and B., whom he begged to represent him.

After explanations between Monsieur M. and Monsieur N. on one side, and Messieurs A. and B. on the other, a meeting has been deemed inevitable, and Monsieur X. has been adjudged the offended party.

The weapons chosen are duelling pistols. The duel will take place under the following conditions:—

- Twenty-five paces.
- An exchange of two bullets at command.

The picking of weapons, the giving of places, and the directions of the combat will be decided by lot. The meeting will take place on Saturday, Aug. 26, between the hours of 8 and 9 A.M., in the environs of Paris.

Done in duplicate, at Paris, the 24th of August, 1897. Signed:—For Monsieur Y., Monsieur M., Monsieur N., Monsieur B., Monsieur A., Monsieur C.

A copy of this process verbal is kept by each of the seconds on either side. Immediately after the duel, almost always upon the same spot, the seconds draw up the second portion of the document, whose form is as follows:—

PROCES VERBAL (APRES). In accordance with the conditions arrived at in the process verbal of the 24th of August, a meeting has taken place, on Saturday, the 26th of August, in the environs of Paris, and two balls have been exchanged, with the result that Monsieur Y. has been wounded in the neck.

Made in duplicate, at St. Cloud, the 26th of August, 1897. Signed:—For Monsieur Y., Monsieur M., Monsieur N., Monsieur B., Monsieur A., Monsieur C.

In case either man be killed or seriously wounded, these documents relieve his opponent from all responsibility. The stranger would imagine that the principal in a Parisian duel was the one least of all concerned. After the provocation he has nothing to do but to wait. His seconds arrange everything—choose the spot in the environs where the duel is to be fought, overlook the ground, engage the services of surgeons, arrange for the carriage, hire the pistols, and, when all is in order, inform the principal, who, French as he is, has taken his three meals a day and spent much time in the shooting galleries or with his fencing master. Very little time is allowed to elapse between the provocation and the meeting. Sometimes it is only a day—rarely more than five or six. The last day is spent by the principal in letter writing and arrangement of his affairs in case of a fatal outcome. The mind of the modern Frenchman runs to mischief. His business methods are marvellous of bookkeeping nicety, and on the eve of an encounter he never fails to arrange his affairs with great exactitude. Then in the morning early he and his seconds drive to the spot determined upon and he comes face to face with the man whom he stands for to ten chances of killing or seriously wounding and who has the same chances against him.

While he receives his last word of advice from one of his seconds the other is packing off the distance. Then the cocked pistols are handed to the principals and they take their stand. The Frenchman goes to a duel in black, with long coat and tall hat. In taking position he turns up the collar of his coat so that no spot of white linen may offer a target for his opponent's bullet, and he turns his side toward the fire.

One of the seconds who has been chosen by lot then gives the warning, "Prenez vos!" (Be ready!) and immediately counts three. (Both men may fire at "one," and must have fired before three. If one fire before "one" and his opponent be sure to answer to his second, who will immediately call him out. If he fire too soon, and miss, his opponent has the right in advance upon him and shoot him down. —*Post Whistler in N. Y. Sunday Advertiser.*

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

OCTOBER.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1885.
Barometer 29.991
Thermometer 76.3
Humidity 70
Rainfall 4.78

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.
On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer 76.3 75
Thermometer 76 75
Humidity 74 82
Rainfall 0.00 0.00

TO-DAY.

Tuesday, 26th October, 1897.
Chinese—1st of 10th moon of 35rd year of Kwong-si.
Jewish—50th Tishri, 5668.
Mohammedan—50th Tishri, 1316.
Sun—Rises 6.45 a.m.
Sets 5.45 p.m.
Moon—New Moon 7.45 a.m.
High water—Morning 9.15 a.m.
Afternoon 3.45 p.m.
Low water—Morning 9.15 a.m.
Afternoon 3.45 p.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1839—Lin ordered all British ships to leave China within 3 days.
1843—Fire at Canton, 1,200 houses and 3 factories burnt.
1850—North-West Passage discovered by McClure.
1859—Royal Charter wrecked.
1893—The *City of New York* stranded near San Francisco.
1894—Chia-li-chang taken by the Japanese.
1896—Li Hong-chang appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, 27th October, 1897.
Chinese—2nd of 10th moon of 35rd year of Kwong-si.
Jewish—1st Heshvan, 5668.
Mohammedan—50th Tishri, 1316.
Sun—Rises 6.45 a.m.
Sets 5.45 p.m.
Moon—In Full 10.45 a.m.
High water—Morning 10.45 a.m.
Afternoon 4.45 p.m.
Low water—Morning 10.45 a.m.
Afternoon 4.45 p.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1728—Captains Cook born.
1854—Daniel Webster died.
1870—Surrender of Metz.
1896—Li Hong-chang charged with trespassing in the Imperial Park.

SHARE MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, 181 per cent. prem.; National Bank, 23; Do. (Founders), 23; Straits Insurance, 510; Steamboat Co., 301; Indo-China, 51; China and Manilla, 577; Luans, 337; Great Eastern, 53.30; Whampoa Dock, 227 per cent. prem.; Amoy Dock, 218; West Point Building Co., 311; Electric Co., 310.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILED DUE:
Indian (*Swallow*) 28th inst.
America (*City of Peking*) 1st inst.
Canadian (*Ports*

Intimations.

Dr. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINE

patented
"LION BRAND"
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of
grains, easily soluble in Water,
Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC
AFFECTIONS,
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)
SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.
Used in Gonorrhea to 1 to 2 per cent. solution
possesses similar bactericidal action to
silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete
absence of irritating properties.
It is requested that the directions on the
boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly
followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!Dr. OVERLACH'S
MIGRAININE

"LION BRAND"
(ANTIPYRINE-CAFFEINE-CITRATE)
(1) Excellent results in the severest cases of
migraine, as well as to Headache arising
from alcohol, nicotine and morphia poisoning,
neurasthenia, influenza, grippe, etc.
(2) The best antipyretic, even in threatened
collapse, because the caffeine of Mignaine acts
simultaneously as an analgesic.
(3) Use only Dr. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE,
"Lion Brand," and always prescribe
"MIGRAININE HOECHST."

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains,
given once or twice daily in powder or in
solution.
Sole Manufacturers—
FARHWERKE VORM. MEISTER LUCIUS
& BRUNING, HOECHST a. M.
Literature of the above Preparations supplied
gratis at request to medical men.

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Sole Manufacturers—

FARHWERKE VORM. MEISTER LUCIUS

& BRUNING, HOECHST a. M.

Literature of the above Preparations supplied

gratis at request to medical men.

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Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"NANYANG,"

Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the

above Ports TO-MORROW, the 27th instant,

at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1897. [1614]

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MACDUFF,"

to sail on the 30th October, 1897.

S.S. "CROMARTY," to sail about 4th Dec.

S.S. "SIKH," to sail about 17th Dec., 1897.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1897. [1359]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY.

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN

GOVERNMENT).

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA,"

Captain C. Andrievich, will leave for the above

places on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1897. [1615]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE Company's Steamship

"TELENA,"

Captain C. Andrievich, will be despatched as above

on MONDAY, the 1st November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1897. [1590]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENARTNEY,"

Captain C. Andrievich, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1897. [1598]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

(Under Mail Contract)

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND

BOMBAY.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to

JIVA PORTS)

THE Company's Steamship

"YAMAGUCHI MARU,"

Captain S. Kawamura, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1897. [1619]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND

PORTS, and taking through Cargo

to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,

TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd

November, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for

Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber

which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,

Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the

Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon

are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company

to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return

by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1897. [1616]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

COMPANY

AND

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION

COMPANY.

FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Lombard..... 2,580 | Tuesday... | Nov. 16.

Bramar..... 3,601 | Tuesday... | Dec. 14.

Mogul..... 3,654 | Tuesday... | Jan. 4.

THE Steamship

"LOMBARD,"

Captain C. W. Ralston, sailing at Noon on

TUESDAY, the 30th November, will proceed

to PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and

YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific

Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United

States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States

Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one

copy must be sent forward by the steamer to

the care of the Freight Agent, Oregon Railroad

and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with

address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day

previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or

Freight apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

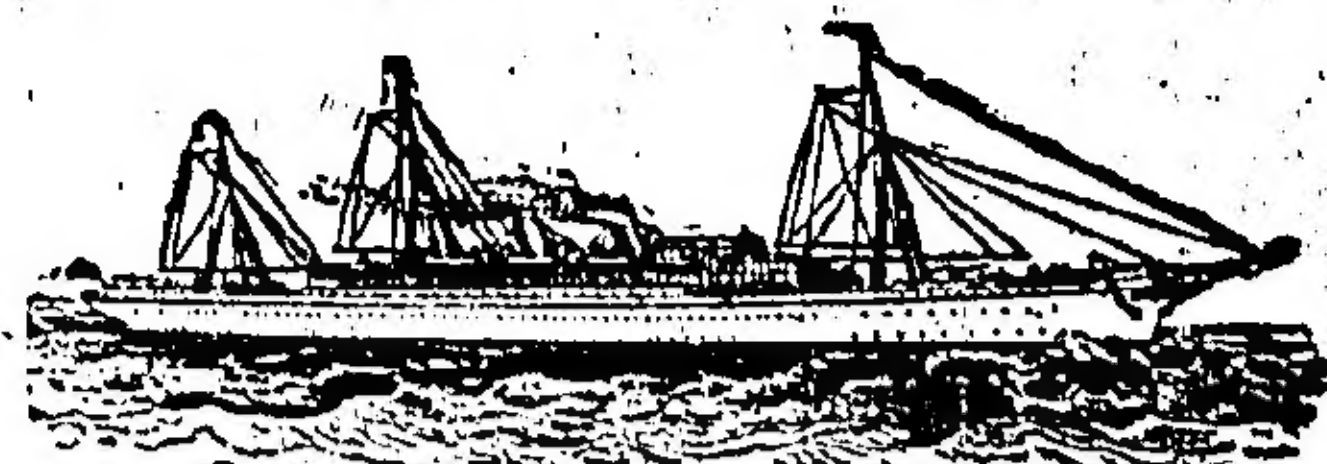
General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1897. [1618]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1897.



1897.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 27th October.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 24th November.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 22nd December.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA

OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12

DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific Journey (avoiding the rough

passage generally experienced in the latitude further South) and make connection at Vancouver

with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE

ATLANTIC, WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax,

New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the

Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return

tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan

Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS

(second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS

(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition),

and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the

Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by

the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1897. [3]

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND

EUROPE.

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Galle (via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....

Thursday, 28th Oct., at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....

Thursday, 18th Nov., at Noon.

Belle (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....

Tuesday, 7th Dec., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"GALLIC,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via

AMOI, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, IN-

LAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU on

THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1897, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-

LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,

and passengers are allowed to break their

journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,

France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines

of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the

United States or Canada. Rates, and particu-

lars of the various Routes may be obtained

upon application.